

## EDUCATION IN TIME OF WAR

By Professor A. B. Fletcher

War, tragically necessary though it may be in order to clear the way to creative work, is essentially destructive. It strikes first and hardest at the creative things of life. Education, since it is concerned with all that is young, growing and creative, is one of the first institutions to suffer in time of war.

The first effects of war on education are the obvious material effects. The educational organisation built up in time of peace to serve the needs of a stable unshifting population is suddenly called upon to adapt itself quickly to the hazards and changes created by fear of air attacks.

The work of adaptation has already begun in evacuation areas. Authorities are beginning to plan a system of modified teaching that will at least maintain a measure of education, while ensuring the safety of the children remaining in the area. These plans in most cases are for formal instruction to be given only for a short period each day to a small group of children, followed by an assignment of work to be completed at home. The ordinary class room in this system is used only as a Report Centre. Children come at stated times to the Report Centre to receive books and materials necessary for their work at home. They return from time to time in order that their work may be checked and discussed. Area Committees of teachers are organised to take over the organisation of this home tuition. The Committees are responsible for keeping closely in touch with the parents and homes and will arrange wherever possible to find rooms in private houses or halls so that some groups of children at least may have all the benefits of group work. In this kind of work the formal curriculum has to be cut down to the minimum that is essential for citizenship in a modern complicated industrial community. This bare formal work is supplemented by the organisation of different types of informal out-door work, such as physical training, organised games educational visits and surveys. The educational losses are obviously great, but fortunately there are a few gains. In the first place the link between teachers and home grows stronger than it was before. In the second place, where organisation and planning are good the children learn to be more self-reliant than under classroom conditions. Instead of being fed by educational spoons they have to learn to feed themselves.

In reception areas most schools are working on the double shift system, which means that formal classroom teaching has had to be

appreciably reduced. This has already begun to result in the development of those less formal sides of school life, which even before the war, were beginning to rank as equal in importance with more formal classroom instruction. In these areas also billeting problems are bringing the teachers more closely into touch with the out-of-school life of the children. Here, too, in spite of serious losses education is coming to be more closely interwoven with the realities of Life.

These are the material difficulties. The difficulties that are not at first so obvious, but that will become more and more important as the war proceeds, are the spiritual difficulties. Education in this country, with all its shortcomings, was nevertheless regarded before the outbreak of war with envy by education authorities abroad. It will still maintain its high standards so long as we can keep our excellent corps of teachers fairly intact both in numbers and spirit. Although we were far from perfect before the war, we had built up, by a carefully organised salary scale, and the efficient organisation of teacher training, the finest body of teachers in the world. Those that nearly all educational defects can ultimately be traced back either to the existence of inefficient teacher training institutions or to the existence of an unsatisfactory salary scale for teachers. We need not fear any relaxation of standards of education in this country so long as our mature teachers are retained for the vital national service of teaching and so long as we can fill gaps in the ranks by well trained women teachers. The reservations of the Military Service Act will keep the main teaching body intact, but there still remains the task of filling the gaps caused by the withdrawal of the younger men. In this work the Universities and Teacher Training Institutes are called upon to play a vital part. No System of National Service is more important than this work of maintaining national morale through the maintenance of educational standards and discipline amongst the rising generation.

The generation growing up in the schools needs to be surrounded by adults who do not reproduce in the school all the stresses and anxieties of the war time world. In order that children may grow up strong and adventurous they need to feel behind them that background of security which comes from a sense of living in an ordered world. If children are surrounded by teachers who are

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## STUDENTS ABROAD

This week T. M. Lane and G. H. G. Campbell give us the low-down on—

## AMERICA

We have been talking over this article and how it would be possible to compress into the short space allowed us the experiences of two of us throughout a twelve-month in a country so vast as is America. The first thing indeed that strikes one is the enormous extent of the country—it does seem rather queer to an inhabitant of this tight little island to hear people talking casually of driving a couple of hundred miles for an afternoon's shopping. We have decided that it would be hopeless to attempt to combine our experiences save in one sphere, though that it probably the most interesting one at the present time, namely the amazing change which came in America's reactions to affairs in Europe, and which, and this is more amazing still, was common to the whole country.

When we both arrived in September, the Munich Settlement was just about to be made, and that settlement made Americans sit up and take notice of European affairs for the first time since the War. Opinion pretty generally concerning the last war was that America had been played for a sucker by the unscrupulous Allies, that Her "boys" had laid down their lives and all their country had got for their sacrifice was a lot of debts that the Allies refused to pay. The natural result has been a turning away from Europe, a process which the internal state of the country has done nothing to hinder. Munich brought them out this unawareness with a shock. Immediately they took sides, or rather one side, on the question—the vast majority were violently anti-Hitler, considered him to be bluffing and were disappointed when England failed to act on that assumption. At the same time there was a definite and general conviction that America must keep out of the war, that She should not be used in the interests of the Allies a second time. Americans were convinced that they should fight Hitler to the last Englishman, and Eden was enormously popular because it looked as though he was ready to further that end. A sympathetic understanding of England's position did not come about until after the Orson Welles broadcast scare. This broadcast version of H. G. Wells' "War of the Worlds" which was produced brilliantly and realistically by Orson Welles

at the beginning of this year practically panicked the whole of the East Coast and caused Americans to realise for the first time what it was like to be in the actual arena of war. This change of attitude was accelerated by Hitler's march into what was left of Czecho-Slovakia and Britain's reaction to it, and the whole question was given an altered perspective when it became a personal instead of an impersonal matter; Dr. Vladimir Hurban, the Czech ambassador, refused to surrender his Embassy and papers to the brusque demands of the Germans, and, since the conquest of Czecho-Slovakia was not recognised by the American Government, the State Department upheld his action. The publicity given to this incident made the situation in Europe more vivid to the American mind.

The visit of the King and Queen in June last finally completed this modification of public opinion. Americans, when the visit was first announced, were undecided whether to laugh at the whole thing or to harp on the propagandist aspect of it. The enthusiastic reception given Their Majesties in Canada with its repercussions in America went far towards dissipating this attitude, while the matter was clinched when the newspapers took the golden opportunity to cut the throat of the Cissie Patterson (the local Rotherborg) chain which blatantly started to pan the Royal Visit immediately after their proprietress had been refused an invitation to the Garden Party. In fact, by the time the visit occurred Americans were all prepared to give them an enthusiastic welcome—indeed the reactions of the normally rather blasé capital surprised even itself.

It was about this time that the Neutrality Legislation came up for revision in Congress, and the failure of the New Dealers in that matter would seem to invalidate all that had previously been said. To one who witnessed the debates, however, it would be obvious that this was not the case. There is in Congress a small minority of sincere Middle-Western Isolationists—as there are in the country—led by Senators Borah and Johnson, but the whole of the debates showed that behind this small party the whole of the Republicans and the disgruntled Conservative section of the Democratic Party rallied purely to have a hit at Roosevelt. Indeed many of these men confessed afterwards that

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# WESSEX NEWS

Tuesday, October 31st, 1939.

Offices:

STUDENTS' UNION, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, SOUTHAMPTON

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## Editorial.

After the appearance of the last issue it came to our ears that a criticism had been lodged against us, that we had not portrayed truthfully what the students were doing, and what the students were thinking. We welcome such criticism, and hope that in future we shall be informed of the fact by all who desire to see this newspaper fulfilling its true function in the College. We set no store on criticism that is uttered in privacy: we take pride in our task of editing this newspaper and are willing to meet all criticisms openly, straightforwardly, and honestly. Institutions and individuals that cannot take criticism are surely built upon tottering foundations: we, however, are sure of our foundations. We urge all, staff or students, who have a grouse against us, not to nurse it, but to come out into the open.

For our part, we have a grouse. We desire the co-operation of the College Authorities, the Staff, and the Students. The one hand of the College knoweth not what the other hand doth! We sincerely hope that some organisation is set in motion through which we can obtain information of all important decisions and actions that affect the student body: if we do not know, and have no means of finding out, what is happening inside the College, we cannot portray a true picture of the activities of the College. We ask, therefore, for the active co-operation of all members of U.C.S., from the top dog on Senate, to the lowest under-graduate.

We hope this session to keep the students well informed of the activities of Students' Council. This body is more than an organisation to take the blame when things go wrong. It fulfils a truly important function in the College: it is the representative body of the Students' Union, which publishes, and pays for, this newspaper.

We notice that the current issue of "New Statesman and Nation" contains a review of the David Guest Memoir... just two weeks behind "Wessex News."

College intercessions take place every evening (except Saturday) at 7 o'clock at St. Mary's, South Stoneham, under the direction of Rev. Livesey.

## Round the College in Wartime

"Wessex News" intends visiting various College Departments during the course of the term, in order to find out the work they are at present engaged in, and to show our readers that despite the war, the work of the College continues.

### The Extra-Mural Department.

Work in the present session has been held up, as some time elapsed before the Board of Education was able to give any intimation as to their attitude to Adult Education in war-time. The Board has now indicated that it wishes the work of departments such as this to be continued wherever possible, and these sentiments have been reaffirmed by the Ministry of Information, who urge that all classes and lectures should be continued, and if possible extended. The Extra-Mural Department at U.C.S. is acutely sensible of the need for providing facilities for the study and discussion of the many urgent problems with which the public are likely to be faced during the course of the War. But it also desires to provide opportunities for cultural activity calculated to maintain that cheerful and resolute spirit necessary to meet the troubles and anxieties that lie ahead.

Despite the difficulties of National Service, curtailed transport, and the blackout, those classes that have begun have been well attended. Additional classes are being held in Swanage, Sandown, Winchester, and Botley. Arrangements are being made for seven twelve-lecture Extension courses, which will be held in the College, details of which we publish on page 4 of this issue.

### The Physics Department.

Professor Menzies told our reporter that the peace-time work of the department was also appropriate to war-time. The primary work of the department is to train physicists, and to further research in physics. The first of these duties is more than ever important now, for last year there was a shortage of physicists—employers had begun to "queue-up" for them—and now we start the war with a shortage likely to grow acute.

The second requirement, of prosecuting research, also finds us prepared. The department is especially equipped for spectroscopic and optical problems generally, for radio, for certain aspects of electronics, and for heat research, since work in these branches has been in progress for some time. The policy adopted is to complete any peace-time researches which are nearly finished, while waiting to aid in the work of any of the Services in an appropriate direction.

A number of former members of the department are at present engaged in Services research as physicists: Messrs. L. G. Carpenter, T. Harle, and P. S. Saunders.

*continued in next column.*

## Our Society News

### Conservative Association.

At a General Meeting held on Tuesday, 24th October, Mr. Lintott was elected Chairman with Mr. Cattemull as Secretary. The Chairman welcomed the new members of the Association, and expressed the opinion that the Conservative viewpoint should be more actively represented in College this session. In order to achieve this, the support of all College Conservatives would be needed. Those who have not already joined the Association are asked to get in touch with the Secretary as soon as possible.

In the discussion on future policy, it was decided to hold, where possible, two open meetings each term.

### STAGE SOCIETY.

The new President is N. Jeffries, and the new Secretary, H. F. G. Andrews.

### LABOUR CLUB.

The first of a series of discussions on the present situation was held on Oct. 21st, when the subject under discussion was "Karl Marx and the present situation."

### HODGSON'S CHOICE.

At the second meeting of the College branch of the B.U.L.N.S., Mr. R. A. Hodgson, Lecturer in Economic History at U.C.S., discussed "Federal Union." He said that this subject was as yet in the realm of ideas, and referred to Clarence Street's "Union Now." The League of Nations was a league of nation states: it was an admirable deliberative organ, but it could not be a legislative, still less an executive organ, for world government. The great defect of the League, he said, was that sovereignty had been retained by the member-states. In order to avoid the repetition of this mistake, it would be necessary to get away from economic nationalism, and to found the new Federal Union upon Internationalism, upon a world united in a desire for peace, upon a world united in a desire for freedom between individual and individual, and in a desire for justice between individual and government.

The English Association has been discontinued and a Literary and Dramatic Society has been formed to take its place. The first meeting will be in Connaught Hall Library, on Thursday next, at 5.15 p.m.

*continued from previous column.*  
are at the Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough; C. O. Pringle is at the Signals School, Portsmouth, researching in radio, and will be joined this week by E. J. W. Underhill. K. F. Bowden is at Portland, doing Admiralty physics; and A. R. Bryant and L. Norman are believed now to be doing A.R.P. research. (The latter was last heard of blowing up goats in Anderson shelters).

## Book Reviews

Jan Hus, by PROFESSOR BETTS (History, SEPT., 1939).

Following up his article "English and Czech Influences on Hus" (Trans. R.H.S., 4th, series vol. xi 1939) Professor Betts has produced this article on Hus which is as useful for the ordinary person seeking enlightenment on the condition of Central Europe as it is for the professional historian, for whom incidentally it provides an excellent bibliography.

Most historians have considered Hus only as a factor in the Reformation, but Hus was as much a Bohemian as he was a theologian, preaching and sometimes writing in Czech. The old struggle of the Czechs and the Germans became a war of ideologies, the Husites against the Nominalists. The teachings of Hus gave Bohemia and Moravia a national consciousness so that they share with England the distinction of being the first national state in Europe. In spite of this nationalism to which Hus was a contributory factor we must remember that at the beginning of the 15th century reformers in Bohemia were still intent upon ridding the church of its abuses and had no desire to destroy the unity of Christendom and the internationalism of the church. It was only when Hus was burned at Constance in 1415 that the Czechs saw that sweet reasonableness was of no avail and sought to maintain their independence by force of arms.

Jan Hus is now the symbol of Czech nationalism and a reminder to the world that Bohemia and Moravia are not merely provinces of the old Austro-Hungarian Empire resurrected in the state of Czechoslovakia in 1918, but a country with a geographical unity and a history of its own.

It is to be hoped that Professor Betts will continue his valuable work. Historians so rarely consider any but the great powers. There are nations like the Czechs, which though they do not seek to carve up the world nevertheless deserve our study for the refinement and quality of their civilization.

## GENTLEMEN!

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# A.R.P.

By S. Weintraub, Senior College Warden.

Some time ago the Government delivered to every householder a booklet, "The Protection of Your Home against Air Raids," and most of you will have read that booklet. It describes very clearly what precautions every householder should take to protect, in wartime, his own people from the effects of explosive bombs, incendiary bombs, and poison gas. So as soon as it was known that the college would re-open, a small but efficient A.R.P. Committee under the Chairmanship of the Registrar, got to work to prepare adequate protection for the staff, students and College property.

Shelters had to be provided before students arrived, as there were no public shelters close to college. Almost overnight Mr. Kiddie's willing band of workers erected what is now No. 3 Shelter. Further shelters followed, and now there are in the College grounds five shelters, large enough to accommodate all staff and students. *If you have not already done so, you should familiarise yourself with the position of these shelters.*

The strict enforcement of the black-out, and the necessity of carrying on the college in the evenings made it imperative that after the erection of the Shelters the works staff should concentrate on the blacking out of the Halls of residence and the essential buildings in the college grounds. In less than a fortnight the works staff dealt with 1600 windows! Some rooms have not yet been blacked-out. Make sure, therefore that lights are not put on in rooms which have not yet been darkened. *If you must go about after dark, carry a torch but shine it on the ground.*

The shelter will protect you from flying fragments, your respirator is your protection against poison gas. See to it that you carry your respirator with you always, into lectures and laboratories, dances and society meetings, as well as out-of-doors. Take your respirator with you to the shelter, but not put it on until you smell gas or the Warden on duty at the shelter tells you to put it on.

The first indication of an Air-raid will be the sounding of the sirens. The air-raid warning is a fluctuating sound. In college, this may be soon supplemented by the sounding of an electric alarm bell. When the warning is heard, make your way calmly to your shelter, taking your respirator with you. Qualified air-raid wardens, members of the college staff, will be on duty at the shelters and in the college grounds to help you and direct you. Do not leave the shelter until the All-clear (ringing of handbells) has been sounded. The continuous note on the sirens is the "Raiders Passed Signal," and does not mean that all danger has passed.

Many of the academic and

administrative staff are qualified air-raid Wardens, and these are being organised to work together as a team during college hours, under the direction of the Senior College Warden. Many others will shortly be trained by a qualified Instructor.

The number of fires which may be started by an air raid, or a series of air raids, may be very large, and no fire brigade can be expected to deal with them all. As a fire in a building is a danger not only to that building but to neighbouring buildings, it is obviously of vital importance that as many of the public as possible should deal with fires on their own property. Volunteers for a college Fire Service were called for, and a band of fifteen students will be trained into Fire Watchers' Parties, and a Local Fire Party.

The college very fortunately possesses many fire appliances, but these will be supplemented to deal with all emergencies, such as damage to water mains.

A Demolition and Rescue Party will be provided by Mr. Kiddie's staff. Much practice on the army huts has made them very experienced at this kind of work.

For First Aid and Decontamination the college is fortunate in having a First Aid Post in part of the Main Building. Students can help by volunteering for Stretcher bearer parties.

Much work has already been done, much remains to be done. Schemes for additional protection are being considered, and will be put into operation as soon as material and trained personnel become available. In the meantime, see to it that you know what to do when the Air Raid warning is heard. Know your shelter and how to get there. And don't forget your gas mask.

## PROFESSOR AGAIN.

We are pleased to inform our readers that the title of Professor Emeritus has been conferred upon A. A. Cock by the College. We can now call him Prof. Cock again, and this will make him and us feel that he is a part of the College for the rest of his life.

## HERE AND THERE.

"Student Forum" and "New University" have been discontinued for the duration. N.U.S. have decided to publish a news sheet in their place, but the exact title and structure of its organisation have not yet been decided. It will be published three times a term at the price of one penny. "University Forward" continues publication as usual, every third week, price twopence.

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

Attractive young lady, about 21, desires to meet young man of mild temperament. Write Box A 321, c/o "Wessex News," U.C.S.

## The Dance

under the aegis of the Economists.

On Saturday evening, October 28th, the first dance of the session was held in the Assembly Hall at U.C.S. Continuous effort through out the week by the Economists, and crafty circumlocution in advertising (to clear all official red tape!) contributed in the creation of an enjoyable function.

The black-out presented many difficulties: but taken on the whole, it was quite impossible for our special Air Raid Warden, hired at great expense, to complain about the lighting inside, and the utter blackness outside. An ugly monster reared its head at supper when the trifle was absent: the rise in food prices (among other things) was the main cause of this—so the Economists say.

It would be unforgivable in this report if we forgot to thank the band: and perhaps after the "crazy session," they were blessing us. Such nice girls—we must have them playing for us at College Dances. Swing it, boys!

Yes, the high spot of the "hop" was surely the "crazy session." The exact number of casualties is not yet available, but valuable work will be carried out later in the Statistics Seminar. When Chas. came off the ring after an effort, and a praiseworthy one too, in conducting the boys, he looked so hot—but was hallowed to cool off in that slow fox-trot? Oh no! The slow was followed by "Tiger Rag"—and then every-body *did* go crazy—including Giff.

## S.C. in the Dark

It was not until half way through the last S.C. meeting that it was discovered that the spacious new Office was lacking in illumination, and the meeting closed in darkness. Despite this, a great deal of work was got through. It was the opinion of the Council that contact with the National Union of Students was of great importance, and W. A. Kitson was appointed N.U.S. Secretary, and a delegate is to be sent to the Executive meeting at Newcastle.

S.C. have received notification from the police to the effect that the "no meeting after 10 o'clock" regulation will make no difference to our own social functions. A tentative programme has been drawn up as follows:

Nov. 11—Russell Hall Entertainment (Assembly Hall).  
Nov. 25—Faculty Dance.  
Dec. 9—Connaught Entertainment  
Jan. 20—Faculty Dance.  
Feb. 3—Stage Soc. Performance.  
Feb. 17—Highfield Entertainment  
March 3—Opera.  
March 14—UNION BALL.

S.C. was informed that the new Russell Hall room had also been taken over by the military authorities. No information is at hand as to when our Common Rooms will be returned to us. On that matter S.C. is in the dark.

## UNION HANDBOOK-DIARY

The Union Handbook-Diary has gone into print and will be on sale in a few days.

It will be of the same format as last year, but somewhat enlarged.

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# SPORTS

## RUGGER CLUB GOES AHEAD

The most pleasing feature of College sport this term has been the revival of the Rugby Club. After being under a cloud for most of last season, the club has more than fulfilled the promise shown in the latter half of the season. The newcomers have combined excellently with the old-timers and one of the best seasons ever is indicated. The Hockey Club, although suffering from lack of members, has returned to winning form.

At this early stage of the season, it is hard to criticise any of the sides as they are all in the process of settling down.

## RUGBY CLUB v. AGWI, won 9-3.

The Rugby Club retained its unbeaten record by winning a rather scrappy game against Agwi at Fawley. The two tries scored by Dalton from the full-back position are indicative of lack of thrust in the back division. The forwards, too, did not play as a pack, and individualism, sometimes commendable, was too much in evidence. Burden was the other scorer.

**Results:**  
v. R.A.F. Gosport, won 8-3.  
Tries—Dalton, Hunt. Goal—Hunt.  
2nd XV v. R.A.F. Worthy Down, lost 0-35.

## SOCCER CLUB.

U.C.S. 5, Southampton Gas Co. 5  
It was a game of fluctuating fortunes at Swaything. At one time College were leading 3-1, but the hard-pressed home defences were not so impregnable, and even up to five minutes from time, College were losing by 5-4.

The game was full of interest and incident. The spectators who prefer to watch the game from the wrong side of the fence would groan (quite audibly) as Jack Stemp's mighty lunge failed to connect, and the ball came spinning off his foot to go for a corner.

Generally and seriously speaking, however, combination is sadly lacking in the First XI. While the defence in all games to date has played with true heroic valour, the forwards still prefer individual effort to united action; and there is always that big gap between forwards and halves which David Jack so emphatically deplores in his book on Soccer (Ch. 4, para. 2).

Those who have read his chapter on goal-scoring were amply rewarded—Newland 2, Magraw 2, and Cater.

**Results:**  
v. Peter Symonds, Winchester, lost 1-2.  
2nd XI v. Swaything, lost 2-8.

## MEN'S HOCKEY CLUB.

v. Pirelli-General, won 7-5.  
College repeatedly attacked in the first half, long sweeping passes spreading Pirelli's defence, and but for missed chance would

have led by more than 2-1 at the interval.

Afterwards the respective forward lines became too strong for the opposing defences and the two sides alternated in scoring.

v. King Alfred's College, won 9-3.  
The College forward line was most thrushful and at the interval a lead of 5-0 was established. Afterwards lack of careful marking let K.A.C. through several times, but College increased pressure and won finally by 9-3.

## WOMEN'S HOCKEY CLUB. v. Pirelli-General, won 4-0.

## NETBALL CLUB. v. Eastleigh, lost 13-15.

## Saturday's Results.

Men's Hockey Club v. Agwi, won 3-2.  
Women's Hockey Club v. South Hants Ladies, won 21-1.  
Rugger. U.C.S. v. Eastleigh, drew 3-3.  
Soccer. U.C.S. v. Old Johnsonians, drew 4-4.

## Chess Notes

We begin this season with our members brought up to normal strength by the influx of many experienced and promising freshers who more than fill the gaps caused by the war.

The Southampton and Hampshire leagues will not be run this year, and an announcement will be made shortly about fixtures.

A Club tournament in two sections has been commenced and we would remind readers that entry lists are still open. We especially welcome foreign students; our club has assumed an international aspect in the past few years and we would wish to maintain this.

Our Secretary recently played a number of keen freshers simultaneously, winning seven out of nine games.

The attention of our readers is called to the lunch hour discussion today, the first of a series on openings: it is believed that these will prove especially helpful to beginners.

It is with regret that we announce that the Universities Chess Union Congress has been postponed owing to the war.

K. N. R.

*continued from page 1 column 4.*  
they were gambling on this being merely another "European crisis" and that were the matter to come up again they would vote for Repol. Thus the fight going on at present would seem to be but the last stand of the few isolationists left—always remembering that America generally is determined not to be brought into actual hostilities.

If you want any more you can come and listen to the two of us comparing notes sometime.

*continued from page 1 column 2*

confused or fearful or baffled in their attitude to the future, then education will suffer from ills that are far worse than any of the material ills consequent upon evacuation. The high purpose that has united the nation at the outbreak of war needs to be kept alive and passed on, particularly to those children who will leave school during war time to assist in carrying that purpose through to a successful conclusion. It is just here that the Universities of Great Britain have a special part to play. They are called upon to give moral and intellectual leadership, particularly to the teachers of the nation. Students may grow fewer, but the double task of producing teachers and technicians and of giving spiritual leadership remains. The Universities of Europe have survived every kind of political and economic cataclysm in the past, and they will continue to survive and to grow in the future so long as they continue to give leadership in the world of thought. They have to keep the eyes of the people directed towards the future with hope. By entering war Great Britain and France have, in effect, decided to accept the responsibility of moral leadership in Europe. Unless this sense of moral purpose is kept alive by the universities, the methods of warfare thrust upon them will degrade all European peoples to a common level. After the war, when the present threats to the basis of Christian civilisation have been removed, there will come the opportunity of building a new united Europe. Wars are won not only by force of arms but also by force of ideas. The supreme task of the universities during this war is to keep alive that faith in the basic principles of Christian democracy which alone keeps civilisation from chaos, and out of which a new Europe may arise. This faith they must pass on to the teachers of England who, as in the past, will nurture it among the children under their care.

## Khaki News

Dr. D. B. McNeill, who succeeded J. W. Ackroyd as Officer Commanding the O.T.C. in December last, left the College on October 2nd, to proceed to a Training Battalion. He is at the moment at the Royal Corps of Signals, Catterick.

The College O.T.C., meanwhile, is flourishing, and has 117 members, of whom 42 are old cadets, and 72 are new members: 65 of the new members of the O.T.C. are members of the Students' Union. In our last issue we reported that a number of students had been granted commissions; we have since been informed that Brohant and Lacey-Johnson have been given immediate commissions, whilst the majority of the others have "deferred" commissions.

Among those who have been called up during the last two weeks are Murnaghan and Martin Bill.

## Calendar

Tuesday, 31st Oct. (for 12 weeks).  
Labour Club, 1.20.  
C.U. Prayer Meeting, 1.20, Room 33.

Extension Lectures by Prof. S. Mangham on "Our Native Vegetation," 7 p.m. Botany Lecture Theatre, and by Dr. A. Lawson, "Science and the Community," 7 p.m. Zoology Lecture Theatre, I.

Wednesday, 1st Nov. (for 12 weeks)  
Extension Lecture by Mr. A. R. Hockley, "Biology and the Community," 7 p.m. Zoology Lecture Theatre, I.

Thursday, 2nd Nov.  
O.T.C. 5-7 p.m. Assembly Hall

Thursday, 2nd Nov. (for 12 weeks)  
Extension Lecture by Mr. R. A. Hodgson, "Economic Questions of To-day," 7 p.m. Botany Lecture Theatre, and by Mr. Denys Hay, "The British Empire and the War," 7 p.m. Room 30.

Friday, 3rd Nov.  
Biological Society. Presidential Address, 5.30 p.m. Botany Lecture Theatre.

Friday, 3rd Nov. (for 12 weeks).  
Extension Lecture, by Dr. W. I. Lucas, "Germany and the Post-War Europe," 7 p.m. Botany Lecture Theatre.

Sunday, 5th Nov.  
Collegiate Service at St. Mary's, South Stoneham. Preacher: The Rev. H. Trevor Greaves, of Swaything Hall, Southampton. 9.45 a.m.

Monday, 6th Nov.  
O.T.C. 5-7 p.m. Assembly Hall.  
C.U. Prayer Meeting, 1.20 p.m. Room 33.

Monday, 6th Nov. (for 12 weeks)  
Extension Lecture, by Miss N. M. Holley, "Greek City and Modern State," 7 p.m. Botany Lecture Theatre.

Thursday, 9th Nov.  
O.T.C. 5-7 p.m. Assembly Hall.

Sunday, 12th Nov.  
Collegiate Service at St. Mary's, South Stoneham. Preacher: The Rev. J. H. Elkerton, M.A., Curate of St. Alban's, Southampton. 9.45 a.m.

Monday, 13th Nov.  
O.T.C. 5-7 p.m. Assembly Hall.  
C.U. Prayer Meeting, 1.20 p.m. Room 33.

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